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Mr. Enock says of Tiahuanaco: *this place, I must explain, is the island in lake Titicaca . . .*" The name of the island is Titicaca, and a glance at the map might have told this to the F.R.G.S. On the geology and mineralogy of Peru, in the fields of which a great deal is yet to be done, the book contains considerable information, presumably correct, as it is derived mostly from personal observation. The localities indicated deserve the proper attention of mineralogists and miners.

What is said of the fatal effects of the acquisition of the nitrate fields by Chile upon the ultimate welfare of its people reads much like a sigh at the failure of England to obtain control of them.

A. F. B.

Die Politische und Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Abessiniens.

Von Professor Dr. C. Keller. 20 pp., Gebauer-Schwetschke, Halle a. S., 1906. (Price, 45 pf.)

An address given by the author, in which he sums up the most important facts relating to the political and industrial development of Abyssinia. A great number of facts are presented in a systematic manner. Keller believes that the future of the country is bright, and he opposes the idea that Mr. Ilg, Emperor Menelik's Minister of State, has any policy except for the best good of Abyssinia, or that he will, as some Germans have asserted, give special favour to French interests in that country.

Dans l'Ouest de La Saoura. Rapport de Tournée par le Capitaine Flye-Sainte-Marie.

164 pp. Comité du Maroc, Paris, 1905. (Price, 2 fr.)

Captain Flye-Sainte-Marie took a company of troops westward from Tuat, and in the four months, from October, 1904, to January, 1905, crossed the Erg or Igidi to Tinduf and returned. The purpose was to learn whether there was any commercial movement in that part of the Sahara and to seek good grazing grounds. Six caravan routes were crossed, but during their march of 1,240 miles the company saw no human beings and only old traces of caravans, proving that trade had been destroyed. This was doubtless due in part to the suppression of the slave trade in the Sudan, which had supplied the slave markets of the Sahara and Morocco. The geographical, geological, and other scientific results of the expedition are given in a series of appendices. The volume makes a noteworthy addition to our knowledge of the Sahara.

Der Aktive Vulkanismus auf dem Afrikanischen Festlande und den Afrikanischen Inseln. Von Hans Simmer. (Münchener Geographische Studien, herausgegeben von Siegmund Günther.) ii and 218 pp., Theodor Ackermann, Munich, 1906. (Price, M. 4.)

The author discusses the theory of vulcanism, and gives much more emphasis to the potency of steam in the production of volcanic eruptions than many writers accord to it. He is also of the opinion that the seat of disturbance in volcanic ebullitions is not very far beneath the surface and that dislocation of the rocks is responsible for the appearance of most volcanic phenomena. With this last idea in view, he devotes 36 pp. to a description of the tectonic disturbances that have been observed on the mainland and the islands of Africa. He finds that these disturbances have been comparatively numerous in the larger part of Africa; that most of the rock dislocations occurred in Tertiary times, and that tectonic move-